

光学学报

绿色 $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ 荧光粉晶体相变对光致发光性能的影响

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摘要 采用高温固相法, 通过阳离子替代的实验策略, 制备出系列窄带发射且颜色可由深黄色调至绿色的 $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$) 荧光粉。用 X 射线粉末衍射仪对样品的物相进行表征, 通过扫描电子显微镜和能量色散谱测试对样品的形貌和元素分布进行分析。结果表明, 成功地合成了纯相且元素分布均匀的 $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$) 荧光粉。在蓝光激发下, 随着 Na^+ 离子逐渐代替 K^+ 离子, $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$) 荧光粉的发光强度逐渐增强, 原荧光粉的发光强度得到有效提高的同时发光颜色由深黄色调至绿色。在 427 nm 激光的激发下: 当 $x=0.8$ 时, $K_{1.2}Na_{0.8}Zn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ 荧光粉发光最强; 当 $x=2.0$ 时, 即 K^+ 完全被 Na^+ 替代, $Na_2Zn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ 荧光粉发射出中心波长为 517 nm、半峰全宽为 32 nm 的绿光, 相较于商用 β -SiAlON: Eu²⁺ 绿色荧光粉, 其半峰全宽更窄。

关键词 材料; 过渡金属掺杂材料; $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4:Mn^{2+}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$); 窄带绿光发射; 颜色调控; 液晶显示背光源

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1 引言

为了扩展显示器的色域, 实现高清晰度显示, 高效窄带发射绿色荧光粉成为近年来的研究热点^[1-2]。目前, 商用的发光二极管(LED)背光源是通过 InGaN 蓝光芯片激发 β -SiAlON: Eu²⁺ 窄带绿色荧光粉[发射波长为 $\lambda_{em}=540$ nm, 半峰全宽(FWHM)为 54 nm]和 $K_2SiF_6:Mn^{4+}$ 窄带红色荧光粉(最强发射峰的波长 $\lambda_{em}=631$ nm, FWHM 为 3 nm)获得的^[3]。然而, β -SiAlON: Eu²⁺ 绿色荧光粉在 540 nm 处的发射峰和 54 nm 左右的 FWHM 在很大程度上限制了其达到广色域显示的要求, 因此迫切需要开发发射峰约为 525 nm 和 FWHM 更窄的高性能绿色荧光粉。

过渡金属离子 Mn²⁺ 具有波长可调的优点, 其来自 ${}^4T_1({}^4G) \rightarrow {}^6A_1({}^6S)$ 跃迁的发光受晶体场的影响较大, 故在不同的基质晶格中 Mn²⁺ 离子会发射出不同的颜色, 例如 $Na_2MgGeO_4:Mn^{2+}$ 呈绿光^[4], $CdSiO_3:Mn^{2+}$ 表现出橙光^[5], $Na_2Mg_5Si_{12}O_{30}:Mn^{2+}$ 呈红光^[6], $(Mg_{1-x}Zn_x)_3(PO_4)_2:Mn^{2+}$ 荧光粉甚至呈现近红外发射^[7]。

硅酸盐材料具有良好的热稳定性和稳定的物理化学特性, 其合成工艺简单、资源丰富^[8], 这些特点使得

硅酸盐发光材料受到了研究者们的广泛青睐。2015 年, 杨志平等^[9] 报道了 $K_2ZnSiO_4:Eu^{3+}$ 红色荧光粉, 该荧光粉在实验测试范围内表现出无浓度猝灭的现象, 且其色坐标非常接近美国国家电视标准委员会(NTSC)标准。2017 年, Bharat 等^[10] 报道了 $K_2ZnSiO_4:Eu^{2+}$ 蓝绿色荧光粉, 并指出该荧光粉的热活化能为 0.296 eV, 说明以 K_2ZnSiO_4 为基质的荧光粉发光材料具有良好的热稳定性, 能够满足 LED 器件对荧光粉热稳定性基本要求。目前关于 Mn²⁺ 掺杂 K_2ZnSiO_4 荧光粉的研究鲜有报道。

本研究采用高温固相法, 通过阳离子替代的实验策略, 以 K_2ZnSiO_4 为初始化合物模型, 通过改变 Na^+ 的掺杂浓度, 逐步实现了从 $K_2ZnSiO_4: Mn^{2+}$ 到 $Na_2ZnSiO_4: Mn^{2+}$ 的相变, 研究了晶体相变对 $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4: 0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$) 荧光粉光致发光性能的影响。改变 K^+ 离子和 Na^+ 离子的比例, 可以实现深黄光到绿光的颜色调控, 同时能够提高该系列荧光粉的发光强度。利用 Na^+ 离子完全替代 K^+ 离子, 制备出发射峰在 517 nm 处、FWHM 为 32 nm 的 $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4: 0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($x=2$) 绿光发射荧光粉, 获得比 β -SiAlON: Eu²⁺ 商用绿色荧光粉更窄的

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FWHM, 有望应用于背光源LED, 从而实现更广色域。

2 样品的制备与表征

2.1 材料的制备

本实验选择阿拉丁公司的碳酸钾(K_2CO_3 , 质量分数为99.99%)、碳酸钠(Na_2CO_3 , 质量分数为99.99%)、氧化锌(ZnO , 质量分数为99.99%)、二氧化硅(SiO_2 , 质量分数为99.99%)、硼酸(H_3BO_3 , 质量分数为99.99%)和二氧化锰(MnO_2 , 质量分数为99.99%)为原料, 采用传统的高温固相法合成系列粉末样品 $K_{2-x}Na_xZnSiO_4:Mn^{2+}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$)。按照化学计量比称量所需化合物, 并置于玛瑙研钵中, 加少量乙醇溶液, 研磨25 min至混合均匀, 将所得混合物装入刚玉坩埚中, 在管式炉中以900 °C还原气氛[H₂(占比为5%)+N₂(占比为95%)混合气体]煅烧4 h, 将样品取出置于制冷台上, 等样品自然冷却到室温, 再研磨成粉末状以备后续测量。

2.2 材料的表征

用日本岛津公司生产的XRD-6100型粉末衍射仪分析材料的物相结构, 其电压为40 kV、电流为30 mA, 辐射源为Cu靶K α 射线(波长 $\lambda = 0.15406$ nm)。利用GSAS(General Structure Analysis System)软件对样品的XRD数据进行结构精修。使用JSM-7610FPlus型场发射扫描电子显微镜(SEM)和X-MaxN型能量色散X射线能谱仪(EDS)分析样品的形貌、颗粒尺寸和化学组成。利用英国爱丁堡公司生产的FLS920型稳态/瞬态荧光光谱仪测试样品的激发光谱、发射光谱和变温光谱。利用STA449F3型热重分析仪对样品进行热重测试。采用滨松C11347绝对量子效率测试仪分析样品的量子效率。

3 结果与讨论

3.1 晶体结构与物相分析

图1(a)和图1(b)为 $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$)样品的XRD图谱和衍射角 2θ 为 $32^\circ \sim 36^\circ$ 的放大图。可以看出, 对于 $0 \leq x \leq 0.4$ 的样品, 其衍射峰与属于正交晶系的 K_2ZnSiO_4 化合物的标准PDF卡片No. 48-0901基本吻合, 表明成功合成了纯相的 $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ 样品。随着Na⁺掺杂浓度的增加, $1.2 \leq x \leq 2$ 的样品的主衍射峰与单斜相 Na_2ZnSiO_4 的标准PDF卡片No. 37-0406的主衍射峰基本一致。从 $x=1.6$ 开始所出现的杂相在图中用*号表示, 此峰可归因于还原氛围中高温下形成的新化合物 Na_4MnO_4 。随着Na⁺离子掺杂浓度的增加, 样品中的 Na_2CO_3 与没能完全还原的 MnO_2 在高温下发生反应, 形成了新的化合物 Na_4MnO_4 , 在研究荧光粉发光性能的过程中发现该峰对荧光粉的发光性能没有明显的影响, 故在后期研究中忽略该峰^[11]。

当 $x=0.8$ 时, 可观察到该样品的XRD图中出现了比较明显的双峰, 即同时出现了正交相 K_2ZnSiO_4 (①)和单斜相 Na_2ZnSiO_4 (②)的主衍射峰, 认为此样品是中间物相(混相), 可能同时捕获 K_2ZnSiO_4 和 Na_2ZnSiO_4 化合物的结构特征。针对 $x=0.8$ 的样品, 以 K_2ZnSiO_4 为主相进行结构精修, 结果如图1(c)所示, 发现此样品中 K_2ZnSiO_4 相的占比为65.71%, Na_2ZnSiO_4 相的占比为34.29%, 进一步验证了 $x=0.8$ 的样品为中间物相的假设。当 $x=1.2$ 和 $x=1.6$ 时, 随着Na⁺掺杂浓度的增加, 样品晶体结构中的 Na_2ZnSiO_4 相起主导作用, 导致双峰消失, 逐步出现 Na_2ZnSiO_4 相的最强衍射峰。观察图1(b)可以发现, 随着Na⁺掺杂浓度的增加, $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$)样品的衍射主峰不断向更大角度偏移, 表明离子半径较小的Na⁺已成功地掺入 K_2ZnSiO_4 基质。同时, 随着Na⁺离子掺杂浓度的增加, 样品的物相也逐步出现 K_2ZnSiO_4 到 Na_2ZnSiO_4 的相变现象, 这证明了Na⁺离子逐步替代原基质 K_2ZnSiO_4 中K⁺离子的格位, 从而形成新的物相, 其晶体结构如图1(d)所示。

对 $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($x=0, 1.2, 2$)三种荧光粉进行了EDS和SEM测试, 发现在掺杂Na⁺离子之前, $K_2Zn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ 荧光粉聚为一团, 颗粒的聚集可归因于高温固相反应^[12], 通过EDS能谱图可以判断激活剂Mn²⁺离子的存在^[13]。分析测试结果发现, 该荧光粉中各元素的质量分数与原子数分数数值相差不大, 两者之间的偏差 σ 较小, 故可认为此定量分析结果可信, 各元素的分布均匀, 如图2(a)和图2(d)所示。从图2(b)和图2(e)可以看出, Na⁺离子的掺入在一定程度上改变了原来的 $K_2Zn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ 荧光粉的形貌, 即 $K_{0.8}Na_{1.2}Zn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ 荧光粉的SEM图像呈现颗粒大小不一且形貌不规则的特点, 其分散性较好。EDS能谱图也显示出 $K_{0.8}Na_{1.2}Zn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ 荧光粉中不仅存在Mn²⁺离子, 也存在Na⁺离子和K⁺离子, 从各元素的映射图中可以明显地看出, 该荧光粉中各元素的分布非常均匀。 $Na_2Zn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ 荧光粉的形貌与 $K_{0.8}Na_{1.2}Zn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ 荧光粉非常相似, 有形状不规则的大小块状颗粒, 且有部分小颗粒附在大颗粒表面上, 与 $K_2Zn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ 荧光粉相比, 分散性较好, 有利于激活剂离子的发光^[14]。除此之外, 观察该荧光粉中各元素的映射图可以清楚地看到样品颗粒中包含Na、Zn、Si、O和Mn元素, 且各元素均匀分布在该颗粒中, 如图2(c)和图2(f)所示。综上所述, 成功地合成了纯相且元素分布均匀的 $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$)系列荧光粉。

3.2 光致发光特性

图3为 $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($x=0, 1.2, 2.0$)荧光粉的激发光谱, 547 nm监测下呈现320~

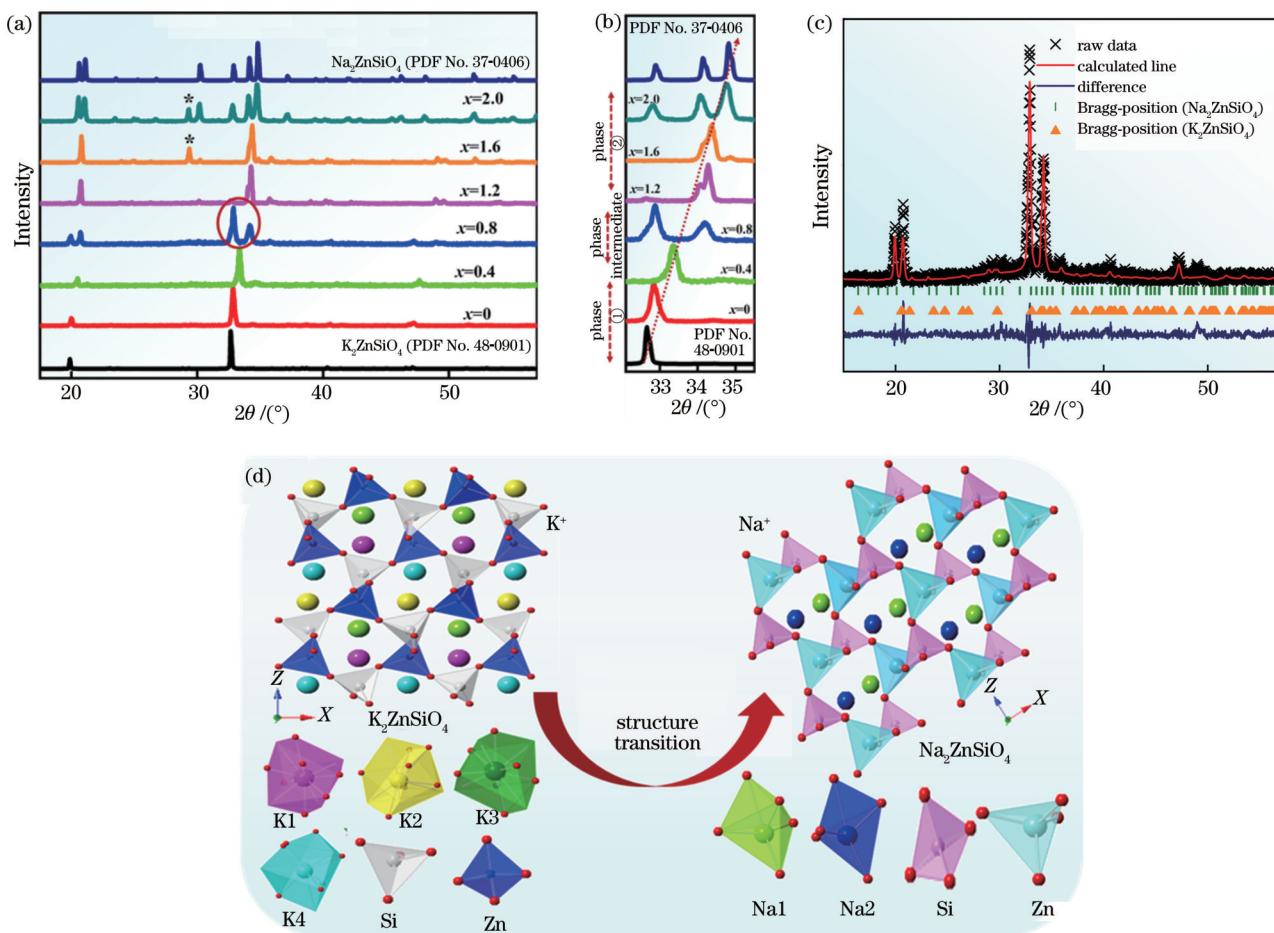


图1 XRD图、精修图和晶体结构图。(a) $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$)的XRD图;(b) XRD放大图;(c) $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($x=0.8$)的精修图;(d)基质的晶体结构图

Fig. 1 XRD image, refined image, and crystal structure image. (a) XRD pattern of $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$); (b) magnified XRD pattern; (c) refined image of $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($x=0.8$); (d) crystal structure image of host

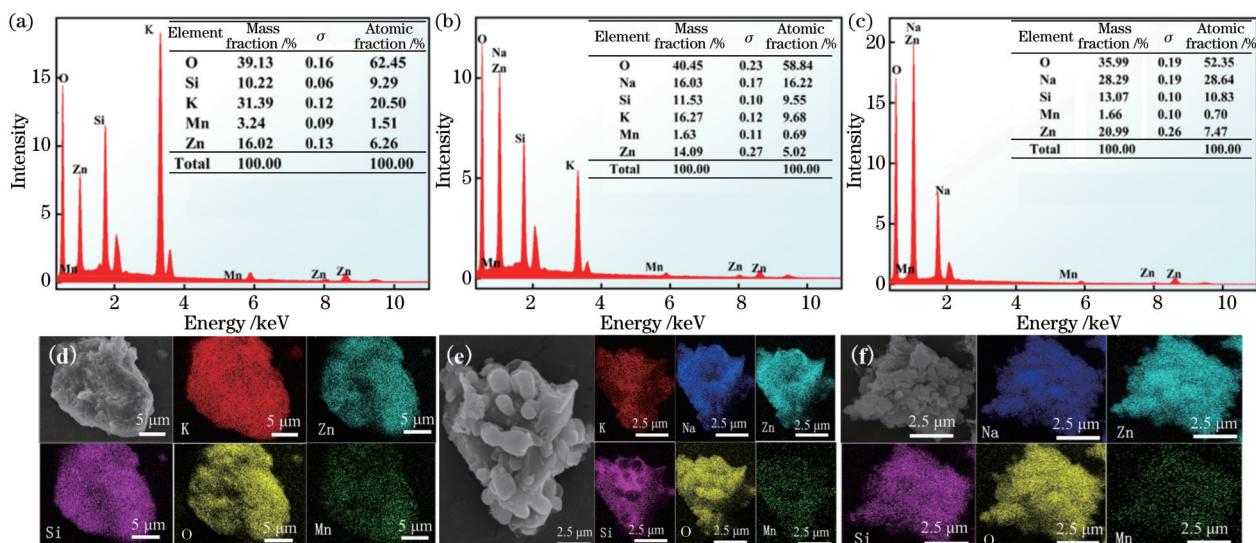


图2 样品的EDS、SEM和元素的映射图。(a) $K_2Zn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ 的EDS图;(b) $K_{0.8}Na_{1.2}Zn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ 的EDS图;(c) $Na_2Zn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ 的EDS图;(d) $K_2Zn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ 的SEM及元素映射图;(e) $K_{0.8}Na_{1.2}Zn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ 的SEM及元素映射图;(f) $Na_2Zn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ 的SEM及元素映射图

Fig. 2 EDS, SEM, and element mapping images of samples. (a) EDS image of $K_2Zn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$; (b) EDS image of $K_{0.8}Na_{1.2}Zn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$; (c) EDS image of $Na_2Zn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$; (d) SEM and element mapping images of $K_2Zn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$; (e) SEM and element mapping images of $K_{0.8}Na_{1.2}Zn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$; (f) SEM and element mapping images of $Na_2Zn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$

500 nm 的较宽激发带, 最强激发峰为 427 nm 和 448 nm 分别归属于 Mn^{2+} 的 ${}^6A_1({}^6S) \rightarrow [{}^4A_1, {}^4E({}^4G)]$ 和 ${}^6A_1({}^6S) \rightarrow {}^4T_2({}^4G)$ 跃迁, 表明该荧光粉可以被近紫外和蓝光有效激发。从图 4 可以清楚地看到, 用 Na^+ 离子替代 K^+ 离子能够有效提高原荧光粉的激发强度。

图 4(a) 和图 4(b) 为 $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$

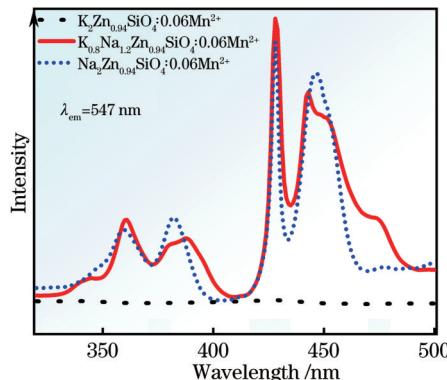


图 3 $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($x=0, 1.2, 2.0$) 的激发光谱

Fig. 3 Excitation spectra of $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($x=0, 1.2, 2.0$)

($0 \leq x \leq 2$) 系列荧光粉在 427 nm 和 448 nm 激发下的发射光谱图。当激活剂 Mn^{2+} 的化学计量比固定为 0.06 时, 通过阳离子替代的实验策略, 在用 Na^+ 离子替代 K^+ 离子的过程中, 随着 x 的增大, 样品的发光强度在明显增强, Na^+ 离子的掺入使 $K_2Zn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$ 荧光粉的发光强度逐渐增强: 在 427 nm 激发下, 当 $x=1.2$ 时, $K_{0.8}Na_{1.2}Zn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$ 荧光粉的发光强度最强, 表现出较强的黄绿光发射; 在 448 nm 激发下, 当 $x=2$ 时, $Na_2Zn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$ 荧光粉的发光强度最强, 表现出强绿光发射。

从图 4(c) 可以明显地观察到, 随着 Na^+ 离子浓度的增加, $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$) 荧光粉的最强发射峰由原来的 578 nm 逐渐蓝移到 547 nm, 且 FWHM 逐渐变小, Na^+ 离子完全替代 K^+ 离子时该系列荧光粉在 517 nm 处发射出 FWHM 为 32 nm 的窄带绿光。将本研究结果与已有的研究结果进行对比, 结果表 1 所示, 发现与其他文献报道结果相比, 所制备的 $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($x=2$) 绿色荧光粉的 FWHM 较窄, 有望作为绿色成分应用在背光源 LED。

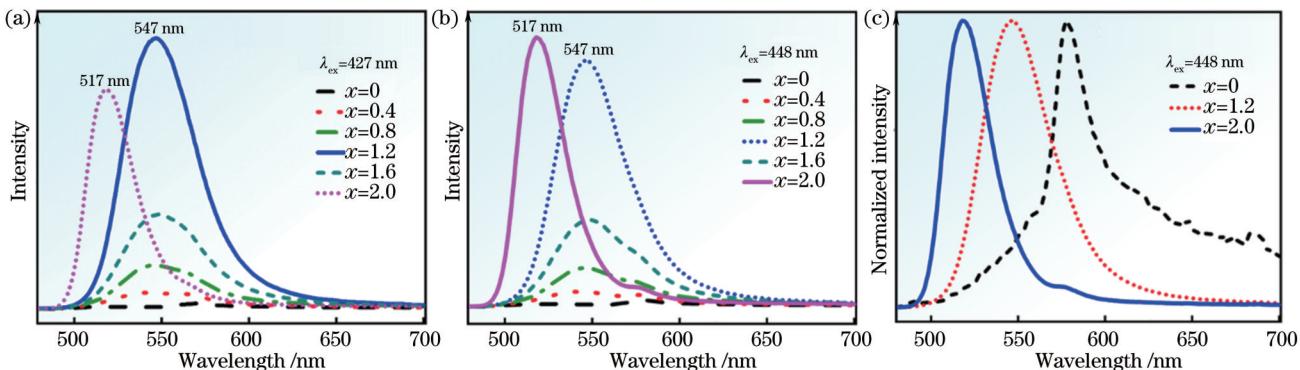


图 4 样品的发射光谱和归一化发射光谱。(a) 427 nm 激发下 $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$) 荧光粉的发射光谱; (b) 448 nm 激发下 $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$) 荧光粉的发射光谱; (c) $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($x=0, 1.2, 2.0$) 荧光粉的归一化发射光谱

Fig. 4 Emission spectra and normalized emission spectra of samples. (a) Emission spectra of $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$) phosphors under 427 nm excitation; (b) emission spectra of $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$) phosphors under 448 nm excitation; (c) normalized emission spectra of $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($x=0, 1.2, 2.0$)

表 1 本工作和部分文献中样品的中心波长和 FWHM 对比
Table 1 Comparison of central wavelengths and FWHM of samples in this work and selected literatures

Material	Doping ion	λ_{em} / nm	FWHM / nm	Ref.
β -SiAlON	Eu^{2+}	542	55	[15]
γ -AlON	Mn, Mg	520	44	[16]
Zn_2SiO_4	Mn^{2+}	527	43	[17]
$MgAl_2O_4$	Mn^{2+}	525	35	[18]
$SrAl_2Si_2O_8$	Mn^{2+}	517	26	[19]
Na_2ZnSiO_4	Mn^{2+}	517	32	Our work

仔细观察图 4(c) 可以发现, 与最初的 $K_2Zn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$ 荧光粉相比, 随着 x 的变化, 该系列荧光粉的发射峰出现逐步蓝移的现象, 可归因于 Mn^{2+} 离子周围的晶体场环境使 3d 能级发生了劈裂, 如图 5(a) 所示, 其中 ϵ_{cfs} 为晶体场劈裂。晶体场的劈裂程度^[20] 可以近似表示为

$$D_q = \frac{1}{6} Ze^2 \frac{r^4}{R^5}, \quad (1)$$

式中: D_q 为 3d 能级劈裂的大小; Z 为阴离子(对此实验来说是氧离子)的电荷或价态; e 为电子电荷; r 为 d 波函数的半径; R 为中央原子与配体之间的键长。在本

实验中, Z 、 e 、 r 都可以认为是常数,故晶体场的劈裂程度与键长 R 成反比,即键长 R 越大,晶体场劈裂 D_q 越小,对应的发射波长越短,进而引起高能量发射。对本实验而言,当用 Na^+ 替代 K^+ 时,中心原子 $\text{Zn}-\text{O}$ 的平均键长由原来的 1.7868×10^{-10} m 变为 1.9488×10^{-10} m,说明 $\text{Zn}-\text{O}$ 键长的增大会引起 Mn^{2+} 周围的晶体场强度减弱,劈裂程度减小,进而引起高能量发射,即 Mn^{2+} 所发射的波长变短,样品的发射光谱发生蓝移,且荧光粉的发光强度也在不断提高。 $\text{K}_{2-x}\text{Na}_x\text{Zn}_{0.94}\text{SiO}_4:0.06\text{Mn}^{2+}(x=2)$ 荧光粉在427 nm 和 448 nm 激发下,517 nm 处可发射出能隙约为 19342 cm^{-1} 的绿光,归因于 ${}^4\text{T}_1({}^4\text{G})$ 激发态到 ${}^6\text{A}_1$ 基态的跃迁,和胡杰奇^[21]报道的 $\text{Zn}_2\text{GeO}_4:\text{Mn}^{2+}$ 绿色荧光粉的跃迁一致,与

$3d^5$ 电子构型的理论能隙值($>17000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$)吻合^[22]。
图5(b)为 Mn^{2+} 的 Tanabe-Sugano 图,其中 E 为晶体场中某一特定能级的能量, B 为 Racah 参数(自由 Mn^{2+} 离子的 Racah 参数为 960 cm^{-1}), D 为晶体场强度。通过图5(b)可解释 Mn^{2+} 离子在 $\text{K}_{2-x}\text{Na}_x\text{Zn}_{0.94}\text{SiO}_4:0.06\text{Mn}^{2+}(x=2)$ 荧光粉中的发光机理: Mn^{2+} 离子因其不完全填充的 d 电子壳层,会直接受到周围晶体场环境的影响,在四配位环境中发绿光,八配位环境中发红光。在 $\text{K}_{2-x}\text{Na}_x\text{Zn}_{0.94}\text{SiO}_4:0.06\text{Mn}^{2+}(x=2)$ 荧光粉中, Mn^{2+} 离子的价电子吸收能量后从基态 ${}^6\text{A}_1({}^6\text{S})$ 激发到 ${}^4\text{A}_1$ 、 ${}^4\text{E}$ (${}^4\text{G}$) 和 ${}^4\text{T}_2$ (${}^4\text{G}$) 激发态,激发态弛豫到 ${}^4\text{T}_1({}^4\text{G})$ 并跃迁至 ${}^6\text{A}_1({}^6\text{S})$ 基态,在此过程中会经历交叉弛豫过程,释放光子,从而使荧光粉发出绿光^[23]。

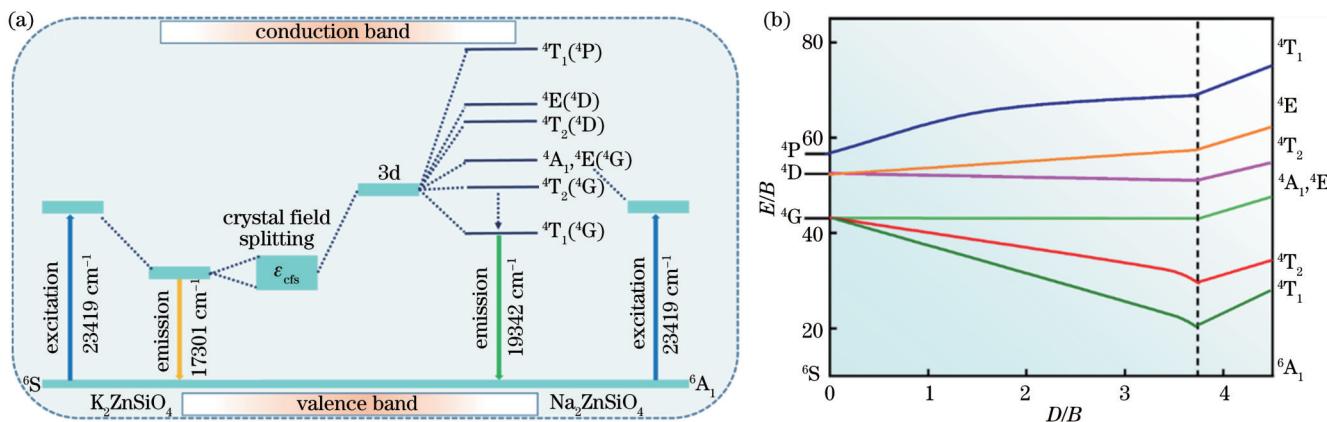


图5 Mn^{2+} 的能级示意图和 Tanabe-Sugano 图。(a) Mn^{2+} 在 K_2ZnSiO_4 和 $\text{Na}_2\text{ZnSiO}_4$ 晶体结构中的能级示意图;(b) Mn^{2+} 的 Tanabe-Sugano 图

Fig. 5 Schematic of energy level and Tanabe-Sugano diagram for Mn^{2+} ions. (a) Schematic of energy level for Mn^{2+} ions in K_2ZnSiO_4 and $\text{Na}_2\text{ZnSiO}_4$ crystal structures; (b) Tanabe-Sugano diagram of Mn^{2+} ions

量子产率作为荧光粉发光性能的重要评价参数之一^[24],被定义为荧光粉所发射的光子数 I_{em} 和吸收的光子数 I_{abs} 的比值,相应的计算公式^[25]为

$$Y_Q = \frac{I_{\text{em}}}{I_{\text{abs}}} = \frac{L_s}{E_R - E_s}, \quad (2)$$

式中: L_s 为样品的发射强度; E_R 为积分球中没有样品时的激发光能量; E_s 为将样品放到积分球中时的激发光能量。采用积分球法测量了 $\text{K}_{2-x}\text{Na}_x\text{Zn}_{0.94}\text{SiO}_4:0.06\text{Mn}^{2+}(x=2)$ 绿色荧光粉的量子效率。测试时,样品由448 nm 蓝光激发,测试范围为480~700 nm,测量结果如图6所示,测得的量子产率为29.4%。与前人

的工作进行比较,如表2所示,发现通过优化制备工艺可以进一步提高所制备的 $\text{K}_{2-x}\text{Na}_x\text{Zn}_{0.94}\text{SiO}_4:0.06\text{Mn}^{2+}(x=2)$ 绿色荧光粉的量子效率,以便更好地应用在 LED 背光源方面。

3.3 热稳定性分析

应用于背光源 LED 器件的荧光粉,其热稳定性是一个重要的指标参数^[30],对 $\text{Na}_2\text{Zn}_{0.94}\text{SiO}_4:0.06\text{Mn}^{2+}$ 荧光粉进行了变温和热重测试。图7(a)为该荧光粉在448 nm 激光激发下的变温光谱图。可以发现,在448 nm 激光激发下,随着温度的升高,该荧光粉的发光强度出现较为明显的下降趋势。图7(b)为

表2 不同 Mn^{2+} 掺杂材料的量子产率及其合成方法
Table 2 Quantum yields of different Mn^{2+} doped materials and synthesis methods

Material	Synthesis method	$Y_Q / \%$	Ref.
$\text{Li}_2\text{Mg}_{1-x}\text{SiO}_4$	Solid state	26.3	[26]
ZnB_2O_4	Hydrothermal	60.0	[27]
ZnGa_2O_4	Microwave	64.0	[28]
KAlSi_2O_6	Solid state	30.2	[29]
$\text{Na}_2\text{ZnSiO}_4$	Solid state	29.4	Our work

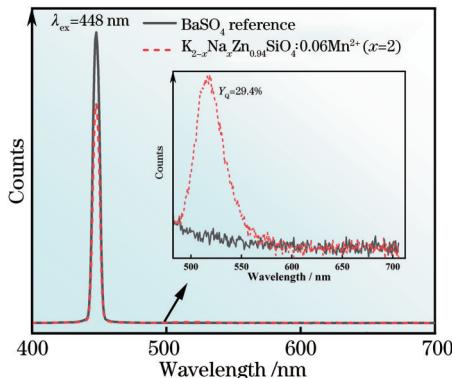


图6 $\text{K}_{2-x}\text{Na}_x\text{Zn}_{0.94}\text{SiO}_4: 0.06\text{Mn}^{2+}$ ($x=2$) 荧光粉的量子产率
Fig. 6 Quantum yield of $\text{K}_{2-x}\text{Na}_x\text{Zn}_{0.94}\text{SiO}_4: 0.06\text{Mn}^{2+}$ ($x=2$) phosphor

$\text{Na}_2\text{Zn}_{0.94}\text{SiO}_4: 0.06\text{Mn}^{2+}$ 荧光粉的归一化发光强度随

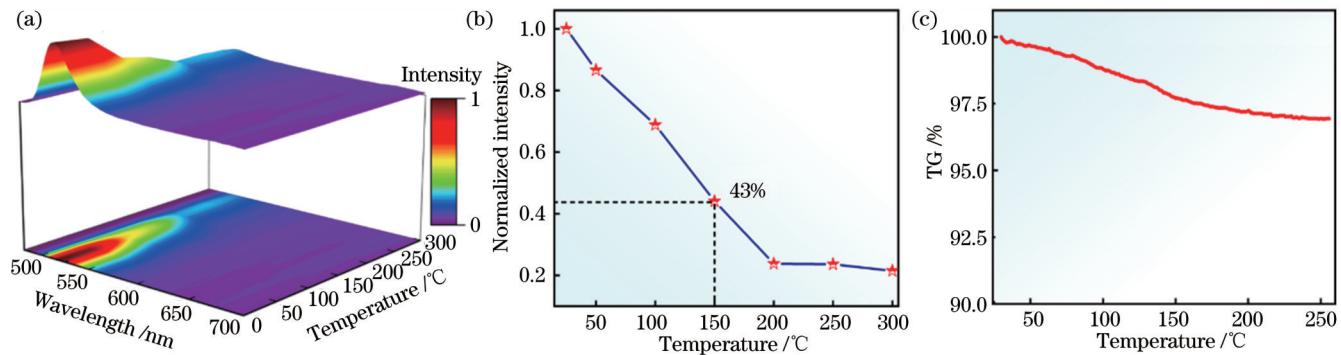


图7 样品 $\text{Na}_2\text{Zn}_{0.94}\text{SiO}_4: 0.06\text{Mn}^{2+}$ 的变温光谱、光强随温度变化曲线和TG曲线。(a)变温光谱图;(b)光强随温度变化的曲线;(c) TG曲线

Fig. 7 Variable temperature spectrum, curve of light intensity varied with temperature, and TG curve of $\text{Na}_2\text{Zn}_{0.94}\text{SiO}_4: 0.06\text{Mn}^{2+}$ sample. (a) Variable temperature spectrum; (b) curve of light intensity varied with temperature; (c) TG curve

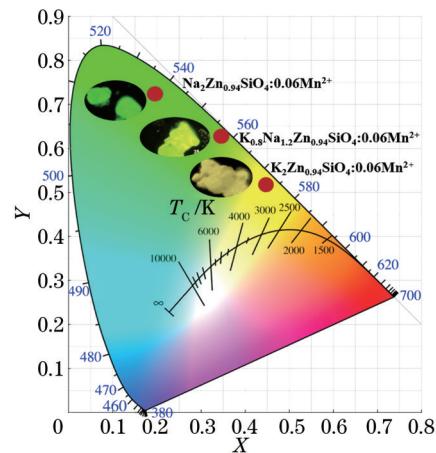


图8 $\text{K}_{2-x}\text{Na}_x\text{Zn}_{0.94}\text{SiO}_4: 0.06\text{Mn}^{2+}$ ($x=0, 1.2, 2.0$) 荧光粉的
CIE色坐标

Fig. 8 CIE chromaticity coordinates of $\text{K}_{2-x}\text{Na}_x\text{Zn}_{0.94}\text{SiO}_4: 0.06\text{Mn}^{2+}$ ($x=0, 1.2, 2.0$) phosphors

荧光粉的色纯度可表征所制备荧光粉的发光颜色与其主波长光谱色的接近程度。样品的色纯度^[32]为

温度变化的曲线,150 °C温度下样品的发光强度($I_{150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}}$)为室温($I_{25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}}$)的43%,说明该荧光粉的热稳定性较好。图7(c)为 $\text{Na}_2\text{Zn}_{0.94}\text{SiO}_4: 0.06\text{Mn}^{2+}$ 荧光粉在空气氛围下的热重(TG)曲线。由测试结果可知,250 °C时 $\text{Na}_2\text{Zn}_{0.94}\text{SiO}_4: 0.06\text{Mn}^{2+}$ 荧光粉的残留质量占比为96.94%,质量损失率为3.06%,说明此荧光粉在背光源LED器件工作温度下具有较好的热稳定性^[31]。

3.4 色坐标分析

图8给出了 $\text{K}_{2-x}\text{Na}_x\text{Zn}_{0.94}\text{SiO}_4: 0.06\text{Mn}^{2+}$ ($x=0, 1.2, 2.0$) 荧光粉的CIE色度坐标。可以发现, Na^+ 的掺入使荧光粉的发光颜色从原来的黄色逐渐变为绿色。通过阳离子替代的实验可知,用 Na^+ 离子部分或完全替代原基质中的 K^+ 离子,不仅提高了 $\text{K}_{2-x}\text{Na}_x\text{Zn}_{0.94}\text{SiO}_4: 0.06\text{Mn}^{2+}$ ($x=0$) 荧光粉的发光强度,还达到了发光颜色可调的目标。

$$C_p = \sqrt{\frac{(x_s - x_i)^2 + (y_s - y_i)^2}{(x_d - x_i)^2 + (y_d - y_i)^2}} \times 100\%, \quad (3)$$

式中:(x_s, y_s)为所制备样品的CIE坐标;(x_i, y_i)为标准白光的CIE坐标,其值为(0.333, 0.333);(x_d, y_d)为主波长578、547、517 nm所对应的标准色坐标,其值分别为(0.49915, 0.49989)、(0.28729, 0.70532)和(0.05218, 0.82516)。所制备样品的色坐标、对应的色温和色纯度如表3所示。总之,所制备的绿色荧光粉的色坐标接近标准绿色发射坐标(0.21, 0.71),故其有望作为绿色成分应用在背光源LED中。

4 结 论

通过高温固相法成功合成了颜色可调的 $\text{K}_{2-x}\text{Na}_x\text{Zn}_{0.94}\text{SiO}_4: 0.06\text{Mn}^{2+}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$) 系列荧光粉。研究了 Na^+ 离子替代 K^+ 离子的实验策略对 $\text{K}_{2-x}\text{Na}_x\text{Zn}_{0.94}\text{SiO}_4: 0.06\text{Mn}^{2+}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$) 系列荧光粉光致发光性能的影响。在 427 nm 和 448 nm 蓝光激发下,随着 x 值的增加,样品的发光强度逐渐增强且主发

表3 $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($x=0, 1.2, 2.0$) 荧光粉的
CIE色坐标、色温和色纯度

Table 3 CIE chromaticity coordinates, color temperatures, and
color purity of $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($x=0,$
 $1.2, 2.0$) phosphors

x	CIE chromaticity coordinate	Color temperature /K	$C_p /%$
0	(0.5282, 0.4663)	2226	96.16
1.2	(0.3569, 0.6296)	5221	79.33
2.0	(0.1963, 0.7264)	7603	73.50

射峰蓝移,最后得到主发射峰在517 nm处、量子效率为29.4%、FWHM为32 nm的窄带绿色荧光粉,其FWHM比商用的 β -SiAlON:Eu²⁺绿色荧光粉窄。对 $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($x=2$) 绿色荧光粉进行了变温和热重测试,发现:当温度为150 °C时,样品的发光强度为室温时的43%;当温度为250 °C时, $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4:0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($x=2$) 荧光粉的残留质量占比为96.94%,质量损失率为3.06%,说明此荧光粉在背光源LED器件工作温度下具有较好的热稳定性。此研究结果在探索背光显示用窄带绿光发射荧光粉方面具有一定的指导意义。

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Effect of Crystal Phase Transition for Green Light Emitting $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$ Phosphor on Photoluminescence Properties

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Abstract

Objective Light emitting diodes (LEDs) are widely used as backlight illumination sources in liquid crystal displays (LCDs). Narrow-band-emitting green phosphors have become a research focus due to their potential to extend the color gamut of LCDs, yielding high-definition/high-resolution displays with excellent picture quality. Current commercial LED backlight technologies make use of β -SiAlON:Eu²⁺ narrow-band green phosphors [emission wavelength of $\lambda_{em}=540$ nm, full width at half maximum (FWHM) of 54 nm] and K₂SiF₆:Mn⁴⁺ narrow-band red phosphors ($\lambda_{em}=631$ nm, FWHM of 3 nm) in conjunction with a 460-nm InGaN blue light chip. The peak emission level at 540 nm, and FWHM emission linewidth of around 54 nm of β -SiAlON: Eu²⁺ green phosphors limit their application in wide color gamut displays. Therefore, there is a need to develop high-performance green phosphors with an emission peak at a wavelength of around 525 nm and with a narrower emission linewidth to address the shortcomings of existing commercial green phosphors.

Methods Potassium carbonate (K₂CO₃, mass fraction of 99.99%), sodium carbonate (Na₂CO₃, mass fraction of 99.99%), zinc oxide (ZnO, mass fraction of 99.99%), silicon dioxide (SiO₂, mass fraction of 99.99%), boric acid (H₃BO₃, mass fraction of 99.99%), and manganese dioxide (MnO₂, mass fraction of 99.99%) from Aladdin company are chosen as raw materials. A series of powder samples, $K_{2-x}Na_xZnSiO_4 : Mn^{2+}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$), are synthesized by the conventional, high-temperature solid phase method. The physical structure of the materials is analyzed by an XRD-6100 powder diffractometer. Structural refinement of the XRD data of the samples is carried out by GSAS software. The morphology, particle size, and chemical composition of samples are analyzed with a JSM-7610FPlus field emission scanning electron microscope (SEM) and X-MaxN energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS). The excitation spectra, emission spectra, and variable temperature spectra of samples are tested by an FLS920 steady-state/transient fluorescence spectrometer from Edinburgh Instruments Ltd., UK. Thermogravimetric tests are performed on the samples in an air atmosphere by a simultaneous thermogravimetric analyzer, *i.e.*, STA449F3 thermogravimetric analyzer. The quantum

efficiency of the samples is analyzed with a Hamamatsu C11347 absolute quantum efficiency tester.

Results and Discussions The crystal phase transition from the orthogonal phase K_2ZnSiO_4 to the monoclinic phase Na_2ZnSiO_4 is gradually achieved after K^+ in the matrix is replaced with Na^+ . With the increase in the Na^+ doping concentration, the main diffraction peaks of the $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4 : Mn^{2+}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$) samples are continuously shifted to larger angles, which indicates that Na^+ (with a smaller ionic radius) has been successfully doped into the K_2ZnSiO_4 material. As the Na^+ doping concentration increases, the physical phase of the samples gradually transitions from K_2ZnSiO_4 to Na_2ZnSiO_4 . This observation proves that Na^+ gradually replaces the lattice position of K^+ in the original material K_2ZnSiO_4 and forms a new phase (Fig. 1). The replacement of K^+ with Na^+ results in an increase in the average bond length of the central atom Zn—O, which leads to weakened crystal field strength around Mn^{2+} and a reduction in the degree of splitting [Eq. (1)]. As a result, it brings about higher energy emission wherein the wavelength emitted by Mn^{2+} becomes shorter. This is evidenced by the central wavelength of the emission spectrum from the sample blue-shifted from 578 nm to 517 nm, and the luminescence intensity of the sample is effectively increased (Fig. 4). The green phosphor $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($x=2$) is also subjected to variable temperature and thermogravimetric tests. At temperature of 150 °C, the luminous intensity of the sample is 43% of that at room temperature. At temperature of 250 °C, the residual mass ratio and the mass loss of the $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($x=2$) phosphor is 96.94% and of 3.06%, indicating that this phosphor has good thermal stability at operating temperatures typical of backlight LED devices (Fig. 7). Thus, the results demonstrate that a narrow-band, green phosphor with a narrower emission linewidth and shorter peak emission wavelength than the commercial β -SiAlON: Eu²⁺ green phosphor is successfully prepared, achieving color tuning from deep yellow to green (Fig. 8).

Conclusions This work demonstrates the synthesis of color-tunable $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$) phosphors with the high-temperature solid-phase method. The effect of the replacement of K^+ with Na^+ on the photoluminescence performance of $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4 : 0.06Mn^{2+}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$) phosphors is investigated. Under the excitation of blue light at 427 nm and 448 nm, the luminescence of samples gradually increases, and the main emission peak is blue-shifted as x increases. Ultimately, a narrow-band green phosphor with the main emission peak at 517 nm, the quantum yield of 29.4%, and an FWHM emission linewidth of 32 nm is obtained, which is narrower than that of the commercial green phosphor β -SiAlON : Eu²⁺. This work presents a method and pathway to the development of new and novel narrow-band green light emitting phosphors for the next generation of backlight display technologies.

Key words materials; transition-metal-doped materials; $K_{2-x}Na_xZn_{0.94}SiO_4 : Mn^{2+}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$); narrowband green light emission; color control; liquid crystal display backlight